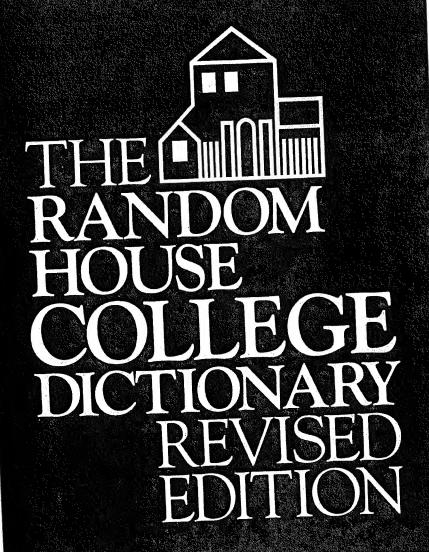


Exhibit B Page 1/5



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# RANDON OLLEGE DIC

ne best test of a diction e believe you will find ouse dictionary to be a e to your needs, alway er reliable

Dictionaries, like peo t all alike. Some defir oldest historical me fore that, an etymolo story. But in the RHC st, the most frequent each word, followed solete, or archaic me e definitions of such : aint, sincere, or shre ference, (The word en, but at the end o You will also find the finitions are worked plicit language; and zed example sentenc wn the meaning in o synonym lists introc riations in word cho nonym Studies disc anings of telated w age Notes provide ose usage is often c These are only a fe ctive features that tionaries the choice dents— in fact, of

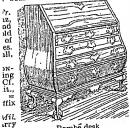
Istyle.

communicate with

he fin W India: divided in 1960 shtra states.

' bom'hə zēn'), n. a twill c or rayon warp and worsted mourning wear. Also, bom'-arlier bombasin < MF < ML ombyčnum, n. use of neut. of ye- (s. of bombyž slik, slikworm

l. (in the fuselage of a bomber) bombs are carried and from



Bombe desk (Massachusetts, 1765)

n. (Massachusetts, 1765) car-y expressed in terms of their total

'), adj. 1. able to withstand the a bombproof structure. art of a bombing mission between and the release of the bombs. Also,

n. 1. a bomb. 2. something or n and sensational effect.

nom, area, or small building reinfo bombs, used as a shelter during shelter.

n. Mil. (in an aircraft) an instruta target.

n. Mil. (in an aircraft) an lustue ta target.

tiver in central Africa, forming part in Zaire and the Central African W into the Uele River to form the i. long. Also called Mbomu.

cape on the NE coast of Tunisia:
in forces in Africa, May 12, 1943.

l festival of the Japanese Buddhists, rits to household altars. [< Jap] n., pl. (esp. collectively) -ci, (esp. inds or species) -cies, any of several as Mycteroperca bonaci. [< Sp

/, bon/a; bo/na fi/dē). 1. genuine; without fraud. [< L] —bo-na-fide

without fraud. [< L]—bonna-fide file in the Line in th

nn'ə ven'cher), n. Saint ("the Scraphle talian scholastic theologian. Also, Boren choor's; It. bô'nā ven tōō'nā), ; Fr. bôn bôn', n., pl. -bons (-bon', fondant-coated candy, typically having

#### bonbonnière

a filling of fruit jam. [< F; lit., good-good; a repetitive compound, orig. nursery word]

non-hor nière (bôn bô nyer), n., pl. -nières (-nyer), l. a confectioner's store. 2. (itaitas) French. a box or dish for candies. [< F; lit., candy-holder]

fond! (bond), n. 1. something that binds, fastens, or condines. 2. a cord or rope for tying something. 3. something fines. 2. a cord or rope for tying something. 3. something of marimony. 4. something, as an agreement, that unites of marimony. 4. something, as an agreement, that unites find individuals or peoples; covenant: the bond between nations. 5. binding security; firm assurance: My word is my bond. 6. a sealed instrument under which a person, corporation, or government guarantees to pay a stated sum of money on or before a specified day. 7. Law, a written promise of a surety or the amount assured. (f. bail'. 8. Gout. the atot of dutiable goods stored under a bond in charge of the covernment: goods in bond. 9. Also called bonded whiskey. U.S. a whiskey that has been aged at least four years in a bonded warehouse before bottling. 10. France. a certificate of ownership of a specified portion of a debt due to be paid by a government or corporation to an individual holder and usually bearing a fixed rate of interest. 11. Insurance. a. a surety agreement. b. the money deposited, or the promissory arrangement entered into, under any such agreement. 12. a substance that causes particles to adhere; binder. 13. adhesion between two substances or objects. 14. Chem. the attraction between atoms in a molecule. 15. See bond paper. 16. Masonry. a. any of various arrangements of oricks stones, etc., having a regular pattern and intended to increase the strength or enhance the appearance of a construction. b. the overlap of bricks, stones, etc., in a construction between two orders of bricks. Stones, etc., in a construction between two orders of bricks. Stones, etc., in a construction of a to order or influence that unites people. Bonn, however, usually emphasizes the strong and

ond-ed (bon/did), ab. 1. secured by or consisting of bonds; bonded debt, 2. placed in bond; bonded goods. bond/ed water/house, a warehouse for goods held in bond; bonded goods. bond/ed water/house, a warehouse for goods held in bond; bonded debt, 2. placed in bond; bonded goods. bond/ed water/house, a bond good bond goods water/house, a bond good bond good and goods. bond/ed water/house, a bond good held of the good good and good good and g

bonnet

fol. by up): She's boning up for her finals. [ME boon, OE ban; c. D been bone, leg, Icel bein bone, G Bein leg] —bone/-

būn; c. D been bone, leg, leel bein bone, G Bein leg]—bone/less, ad;
Bône (bōn), n. former name of Annaba.
bone/ aSh', the remains of bones calcined in the air,
used as a fertilizer and in the making of bone china. Also
called bone/ earth/,
bone black (bōn/blak), n. a black, carbonaceous substance obtained by calcining bones in closed vessels, used as
a black pigment, a decolorizing agent, etc. Also, bone/
black'.
bone/ chi/na, a fine, naturally white china made with
bone ash

153

Eupatorium bone-set (bon/set/), n. any plant of the genus Eupatorium, sep. E. perfoitatum (Height 3 to 6 ft.) alum, of North America. Also called thoroughwort. [Bone + ser, so named (by hyperbole) because it is supposed to have healing properties] bone/ spav/in, Vet. Pathol. See under spavin (def. 1). bon-fire (bon/fire/), n. a large fire in the open air, for warmth, entertainment, as a signal, or the like. [late ME bone fire, i.e., a fire with bones for fire!]

ME bone fire, i.e., a fire with dones for fuel]
bon go! (bong/gō, bōng/-), n. pl.
-gos, (sep. collectively) -go. a reddishbrown antelope, Taurotragus eurycerus,
of the forests of tropical Africa, having
white stripes and large, spirally twisted
horns. [< an African language]
bon go? (bong/gō, bōng/-), n., pl.-gos,
-goes, one of a pair of small tuned
drums played by beating with the fingers. Also called bon/go drum/. [<
Amer§p bongo]
Bon-heur (bo onr/; Fr. bō ncm/), n.
Rosa (rō/zo; Fr. nōz A/). (Maria
Rosaits Bonheur), 1822-99, French
Palntein.

black.'

bone' chi/na, a fine, naturally white china made with bone ash.

boned (bond), adj. I. having a specified kind of bones or bony structure (often used in combination): small-boned.

2. cooked or served with the bones removed: boned chicken.

3. braced or supported with stays, as a corset. 4. fertilized with bone meal: boned land.

bone-dry (bon/dri/), adj. Informal, very dry or thirsty, bone-fish (bon/fish/), n, nl, -fish-ea, (esp. collectively)

-fish, a marine game fish, Albula rulpes, found in shallow tropical waters, having a skeleton composed of numerous small, fine bones.

bone-head (bon/hed/), n. a stupid, obstinate person; blockhead. —bone/head/ed, adj.

bone/ meal/, Agric. bones ground to a coarse powder, used as fertilizer or feed.

bone/ of conten/tion, the subject or focal point of a dispute.

bone/ of conten/tion, the subject or focal point of a dispute.

bone/ ofi/, a fetid, tarry liquid obtained in the dry distillation of bone.

bon-er² (bones, n. a person or thing that bones.

bon-er² (bones, n. a person or thing that bones.

bon-erê (bon/set/), n. any plaut of boneset, Eupadorium perfoliatum

Boneset, Eupatorium





\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

ticular sect, esp. of a heretical or schismatic religious sect. 2 a Protestant of nonconformist denomination, esp. a minor one. 3. a person zealously devoted to a particular sect. [< M1 sectorities). See sect. -ARY] sectile (sek/til), adj. capable of being cut smoothly with a knife. [< L sectilis = sect(us) (ptp. of secare to cut) + -lits -lits -lit] -sec-cill/tity, n.

sec-tion (sek/shan), n. 1. a part that is cut off or separated. 2. a distinct part or subdivision of anything, as an object, area, community, class, or the like: the left section of a drawer; the poor section of town. 3. a distinct part or subdivision of a writing, as of a newspaper, legal code, chapter, etc.: the financial section of a daily paper; section 2 of the bylans. 4. one of a number of parts that can be fitted together to make a whole: sections of a fishing rod. 5. (in most of the U.S. west of Ohlo) one of the 36 numbered subdivisions, each one mile square, of a township. 6. the act or an instance of cutting. 7. Surg. a. the making of an incision. 8. a thin slice of a tissue, mineral, or the like, as for microscopic examination. 9. a representation of an object as it would appear if cut by a plane, showing its internal structure. 10. Mil. a. a small unit consisting of two or more squads. b. Also called staff section, any of the subdivisions of a staff. c. a small tancial division in naval and air units. 11. Ratiroads. a. a division of a sleeping car containing both an upper and a lower berth. b. a length of trackage, roadbed, signal equipment, etc., maintained by one crew. 12. any of two or more trains, buses, or the like, one right behind the other, and considered as one unit, as when a second is necessary to accommodate more passengers than the first can carry. 13. a segment of a maturally segmented fruit, as of an orange of grapefruit. 14. a division of an orchestra or of a band containing all the instruments of one class: a record featuring Duke Ellington's rhythm section. — 1.4. 15. to cut of divide into sections. 16. to cut throu

Section-alize (sek/shon\*liz/), v.t., ized, izing. I. to render sections. Also, esp. Bril., sectionalise.—sections, esp. geographical sections. Also, esp. Bril., sectionalise.—sectionaliza/. tion, n.

Sec'tion gang', Railroads U.S. a group of workmen who take care of a section of railroad track.

Sec'tion hand', Railroads U.S. a workman who works on a section gang. Also called tracklayer.

Sec'ton fish, n. 1. Geom. a plane figure bounded by two radii and the included arc of a circle. 2. a mathematical instrument consisting of two fiat rulers hinged together at one end and bearing various scales. 3. Mil. a designated defense area, usually in a combat zone, for which a particular military unit is responsible.—st. 4. to divide into sectors. [< Li couter; LL: sector = sect(us) (ptp. of sector to cut) + or -or?]—sector-al, add.

Sectori-al (sek tör'ē sl. -tör'-), adj. 1. of or pertaining to a sector. 2. Zool. (of teeth) adapted for cutting; carnassial. [< Nl. sectori(us) (see sector, -onr') + -Al']

Sectori-al (sek tör'ē sl. -tör'-), adj. 1. of or pertaining to worldly things or to things that are not regarded as religious, spiritual, or sacred; temporal. 2. not pertaining to or connected with religion (opposed to sacred): secular music. 3. (of education, a school, etc.) concerned with noreligious subjects. 4. (of members of the clergy) not belonging to a religious order; not bound by monastic vows (opposed to regular). 6. occurring or celebrated once in an age or century: the secular games of Rome. 6. going on from age to age; continuing through long ages. —n. 7. a layman. 8. one of the secular secular humanist. Secular humanist.

Sec'ularily, adv.

Sec'ularily. (sek/yə lə riz/an), n. 1. secular spirit or tendency, esp. a system of political or social philosophy that rejects all forms of religious faith. 2. the view that public education and other matters of civil policy should be cond

Secunderabad (sa kun/der ə bad/), n. a city in central India, part of Hyderabad.

Secundum (se kön/dööm; Eng. sa kun/dem), prep.

Latin. according to.

Secure (si kyör/), adj., v., cured., curing. —adj. 1. free from or not exposed to danger; safe. 2. dependable; firm; not liable to fail, yield, become displaced, etc., as a support or a fastening: The building was secure, even in an earthquake. 3. affording safety, as a place: He needed a sccure hideout. 4. in safe custody or keeping: Here in the vault the necklace was

secure. 5. free from care; without anxiety: emotionally secure. 6. firmly established, as a relationship or reputation. 7. 6. firmly established, as a relationship or reputation. 7. 6. firmly established, as a relationship or reputation. 7. his religious belief. 8. Archaic overconfident. —1.9 to be secure of procession of; procure; obtain: to secure materials secure a high government position. 10. to free from dangerse flood. 11. to effect; make certain of; ensure: The novel secure his reputation. 12. to make firm or fast, as by attaching his reputation. 13. to make firm or fast, as by attaching secure a rope. 13. to assure a creditor of payment of the process of the proce sediment

sum. (< L sacrius) carefree = \$5. St. + clir(a) care (secure) and course/ness, and execute and secure fly, and the secure fly and the secu



MA Contraction of the Contract of the Contract

MINUSCULE		
	MODERN	- 11
GOTHIC	ITALIC	ROMAN
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aw. The symbol has triant of the capital.

taberna hut, shed, TAVERN]
(k/yə lər), adj.
a gradually progressive emacia[< L: wasting, decay, akin to

di. wasting away; becoming < L tibbscent., s. of tibbscens, -ESCENT] — ta. bes'cence, n. /lis) Pathol. synhils of the ages, characterized by various in the later stages, by loss of alysis. Also called locomotor of the back]

2).
1. 1. a tabular space, surface, or various systems of musical notator or other signs to indicate the played. [< < It lavoidur(a) = linscoting (< L tabulātum; see

played [< F< 1t tacolatur(a) = sinscoting (< L tabulāturn; see - bling, adj. —n. 1. an article of t. slabilike top supported by one of furniture specifically used for dat it. 3. the god served at a at a table. 5. a group of persons, game, or business transaction, at or plane surface; a level area. 9. Archit. a. a course or band, esp. tinctive form or position. b. a acc on a wall. 10. tables, a rere inscribed by the ancients: b. the laws themselves. 11. an onbers, or signs, or combinations of ons, to exhibit a set of facts or relasact, and comprehensive form; a Jewelry. a. the upper horizontal b. a gem with such a surface. All Proc. Postsponed hat it may be r groups in opposition: Fortune on. Also, turn the sables on. 16. il. a. drunk. b. aa bribe: She gate the apartment. 16. wait (on) r; serve food. —ut. 17. to place (a ble. 18. to enter in or form into a 2arl. Proc. to lay aside a proposal, or discussion, or for an indefinite in the grapes. IME; OE tablic. I have grapes. IME; OE tablic. I hand to grapes. IME; OE tablic. I plank, tablet! —tableless, adj. Of), n., pl. tableaux (tab'lōz, tare, statue, scene, etc., by one or ostumed and possed. [< F; board, of table Table.]

klôth'. -kloth'), n., pl. -cloths lôths'. -kloths'), n., pl. -cloths lôths'. -kloths'), n., pl. -cloths lôths'. -kloths'), a cloth for cover-

klôth/. -kloth/). n. pl. -cloths lôths/. -kloths/). n. pl. -cloths lôths/, -kloths/). n. pl. -cloths lôths/, -kloths/). n. pl. -cloth for coveriss during a meal. -cloth for coveriss during a meal. -cloth for coveriss during a meal. -cloth for coverist different coverist differen

ief. 1).

spoon/, -spoon/), n. 1. a spoon larger
spoon/, used in serving food at the
essert spoon, used in serving food at the
lard measuring unit in recipes. 2. a

tā/bəl spōōn/fòol, -spōon/-), n., pl. ta tablespoon can hold. 2. Cookery a qual to ½ fluid ounce; three teaspoon-

v. -let-ed, -let-ing or -let-ted, -let-nber of sheets of writing paper, office together at the edge; pad. 2. a flat shearing or intended to bear an inscriptom 3. a thin, flat leaf or sheet of right growing or marking on, esp. one of a pair or set of the control of the control

table talk

(memoranda, notes, etc.) on a tablet. 8, to form into tablets, cakes, etc. [ME labletle < MF labletle. See Tablet. ET]

(able talk', informal conversation at meals.

(able talk', informal conversation at meals.

(able ten/nis, a variety of tennis played on a table, using small paddles and a hollow celluloid or plastic ball.

(able ware (tā/bal wār'), n. the dishes, utensils, etc., used at the table.

(able wine', a wine that contains not more than 14 percent alcoh and is usually served with meals.

(able dool and is usually served with meals.

(abloid (tab/loid), n. 1. a newspaper whose pages are approximately 11 x 15 inches, about half the size of a approximately 11 x 15 inches, about half the size of a standard-size newspaper page. 2. such a newspaper that comentates on sinsational news, usually heavily illustrated.

(abloid ism, n.

(abloid table), abloid ism, n.

(abloid table), abloid ism, n.

(abloid table), all in the polynesians and other peoples of the South Pacific) separated or set apart as sacred or profane; forbidden for general use.

(abloid table), abloid ism, could be polynesians and other peoples of the South Pacific) the system or practice of setting things apart as sacred or profane; forbidden for general use.

(abloid table), n. 1. a small drum formerly used to accompany oneself on a pipe or fife.

(baloor (tā/bor), n. 1. a small drum formerly used to accompany oneself on a pipe or fife.

(could be profance), and the set apart, involable).

(could be profance), and the set apart in a suppon a tabor; drum.

(could be profance), and the set apart in a suppon a tabor; drum.

(could be profance), and the set apart in a suppon a tabor; drum.

(could be profance), and the profance of the south Pacific) the system or practice.

(could be preson, group, etc.), also, abou. (could be preson, group, etc.), also, abou.

Ta.bor (tā/bər). n. Mount, a mountain in N Israel E of Nazareth. 1929 th. taboret (tab/ar) it. tab/oret/n. 1.

Ta.bor (tā/bər). n. Mount, a mountain in N Israel E of Nazareth. 1929 th. taboret (tab/ar) it. tab/oret/n. 1.

a low seat without back or arms, for one person; stool. 2 a frame for embroidery. 3. a small tabor. Also, tab/ou-ret. [var. of tab-ouret < F: lit. small drum. See TABOR. -ET]

Ta-briz (tā brēz/). n. a city in and the capital of Azerbaijan province, in NW Iran. 403,413 (est. 1967).

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Ta-briz (tā brēz/). n. a city in and the capital of Azerbaijan province, in NW Iran. 403,413 (est. 1967).

Ta-briz (tā brēz/). n. a small tabor. [< MF tabourin]

Ta-briz (tā brēz/). n. a small tabor. [< MF tabourin]

Ta-briz (tā brēz/) in a tabor. 1 tabou.

Ta-briz (tā brēz/) in a tabor. 1 tabou.

Ta-briz (tab/ar) in a france from or computed by the use of tables. 3. having the form of a table, tablet, or tablature. [< L tabulār(s) pertaining to a board or tablet. See rable. An!] — tab/u-lar-lay, ddv.

Ta-briz (tab/ar) in a mind not yet affected by experiences, impressions, etc. [< L: scraped tablet; clean slate]

Tab-u-lar-ise (tab/y) in riz/), v.l., -ised, -is-ing. Chiefly Brit tabular-tab/u-lar-ise/tion, n.

Tab-u-lar-ize (tab/y) in riz/), v.l., -ized, -iz-ing. to tabulate. — tab/u-lar-i-sa/tion, n.

Tabu-late (u. tab/y) illar-i-sa/tion, n.

Tab-u-late (u. tab/y) illar-i-sa/tion, n

3. shaped like a table or tablet; tabular. 4. having transverse disseptiments, as certain corals. (< 1 tabulatus) barded, planked. See TABLE, -ATE'] —tab'u-la-ble, adj.—tab'u-la-tion, tabulatus. See TABLE, -ATE'] —tab'u-la-ble, adj.—tab'u-la-tion (tab'y-a-la-tor). The properties of tabulates. 2. Also called tab, tab key, a type-writer key tabulates. 2. Also called tab, tab key, a type-writer key to moving the carriage a set number of spaces to the left each time it is depressed, used for typing material in columns, for fixed indentions, and the like.

1. any of certain resinous substances, used in incenses, ointments, etc. 2. any tree, as of the genera Bursera and Profium, yielding such a product. 3. See balsam poplar. Also, tac-a-ma-hac-a (tak'9 me hak'), tac-mahac-k. [< Sp tacama(ha)c(a) < Nahuati tecomakoa smelling copal]

1. ace (tas, tās), n. Armor tasset.

1. acet (tach')t, tā'sti, tik'ket), v. imperative. Music. be slent (directing an instrument or voice not to play or sing). [< L: lit. (ti) is silent]

1. ach' (tak), n. Informal. tachometer. [by shortening]

1. ach' (tach'), n. Archaic. a buckle; clasp. Also, tach. [late ME < MF < Gmc. See TACK']

1. ach'ina fly' (tak'a-na), any of numerous dipterous insects of the family Tachinidae, the larvae of which are parasitic on caterpillars, beetles, and other insects. [< NL Tachina flya (tak'a-na), any of numerous dipterous insects of the family Tachinidae, the larvae of which are parasitic on caterpillars, beetles, and other insects. [< NL Taching cams of illes < Gk tachine, c. tach(ys) swilt + -inz, fam. of -inos -inxe']

1. ach'ing (da' ching'), Ch'ing.

1. ach'isto-scope (tach-y- [< Gk tachisto(s), superiod tachisto-scope. Of tacho-, tachy-. [< Gk tachisto(s), superiod tachisto-scope. (tachisto-, tachy-, leadis-to-skop'), n. Psychol an apparatus for exposing visual stimuli, as pictures, letters, or words, for an extremely brief period: used esp. for testing Perception. — tachis-to-scop-ic (ta kis'ta skop'ik), ad, —ta-chis'to-scop' (ta kis'ta skop'ik), ad,

att. able, dâre, art; ebb. Equal; if, ice; hot. over, order; oil; book; ooze; out; up, ûrge; a = a as in alone; chief; thoe; thin; that; zh as in measure; a as in button (but/an), fire (fior). See the full key inside the front cover.

measuring revolutions per minute, as of an engine. —tacho-met-ri-cally (tak/e me/trik lē), adv. —ta-chom/e-try, n. tachy-, a learned borrowing from Greek meaning "swift," used in the formation of compound words: tachygraphy. Cf. tachisto-, tacho-. [< Gk. comb. form of tachys] tach-y-car-di-a (tak/e kär/dē e), n. Med. excessively rapid heartbeat.

tachy.graph (tak/ə graf/, -gräf/), n. 1. tachygraphic writing. 2. a person who writes or is skilled in writing tachygraphy.

writing. 2. a person who writes or is skilled in writing tachygraphy.

tachygraphy (ta kig/rə fē, tə-), n. the Greek and Roman handwriting used for rapid stenography and writing.

-tachyg/rapher, tachyg/raphiat, n. —tachygraphic (tak/a graf/ik), tachy-graphi-tachyg/raphiat, n. —tachygraphically, adu
tach-y-lite-tachyg-tachygraphi-tachygraphically, adu
tach-y-lite-tachyg-tachygraphi-tachyg-tachy-lite-tachy-lite-tachy-lite/tak-bit-lite-tachy-lite-ta

suffix of time]—tac'-turn'ity, n.d.—Syn. 1. uncommunicative, reticent.

Tac'-turn'ly, adv.
—Syn. 1. uncommunicative, reticent.

Tac'-turn'ly, adv.

A.D. c55-c120, Roman historian.—Tac-i-te-an (tas'i tê'on), add;

tack' (tak), n. 1. a short, sharp-pointed nail, usually with a flat, broad head. 2. a stitch, esp. a long stitch used in fastening seams, preparatory to a more thorough sewing.

3. a fastening, esp. of a temporary kind. 4. stickness, as of nearly dry paint or glue; adhesiveness. 5. Naut. a. a rope for extending the weather clew of a course. b. the weather clew of a course. b. the weather clew of a studdingsail to haul it to the end of the boom. e. the beading of a sailing vessel, when sailing close-hauled, with reference to the wind direction. f. a course run obliquely against the wind. g. one of the series of straight runs that make up the zigzag course of a ship proceeding to windward. 6. a course of action, esp. one differing from some preceding course. 7. the gear used in equipping a horse, including saddle, bridle, etc. 8. on the wrong tack, under a misapprehension; in error; astray.—v.l. 9. to fasten by a tack or tacks. 10, to secure by some slight or temporary fastening. 11. to join together; unite; combine. 12. to attach as something supplementary; append; annex (often fol. by on or onto). 13. Naut. a. to change the course of a sailing vessel) to the opposite tack. b. to navigate (a sailing vessel) by a series of tacks. 14. to equip (a horse) with tack.—vi. 15. Naut. a. to change the course of a sailing vessel) to the opposite tack. b. to navigate (a sailing vessel) by a series of tacks. 14. to equip (a horse) with tack (usually fol. by up): Please tack up quickly. [ME tak buckle, clasp, nail (later, tack); c. G Zacke prong, 1 tack: flam; m. 100d; fare. [7]
tack: flam; m. 100d; far

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\*\*Ref Proom', a room in or near a stable for storing saddles, harnesses, and other tack. tack.y! (tak/ē). adj., tack.i.er, tack.i.est. sticky; adhesive. [TACK! + -r]] — tack'i.ness, n. tack.y² (tak/ē). adj., tack.i.er, tack.i.est. Informal. shabby or dowdy in appearance. [?]

\*\*Ta-clo-ban (tāk/ā/bān). n. a seaport on NE Leyte, in the central Philippines. 56,703 (est. 1960). tac.ma.hack (tak/me hak/). n. tacamahac.



